

# KAISER'S FAVORS TO AMERICANS CAUSE ENVY

Nobility Bitter Over Imperial Courtesies to J. P. Morgan and Others.

## IT'S DIFFERENT THERE

American Bride of Baron Cautioned That a Wife Is Only Third in Affections.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, July 6.—The favor shown by the Kaiser, who is fond of speaking of "my American friends," to J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Ogden Armour and Mrs. Ogden Goebel is causing a small amount of bitterness among the German nobility and non-nobility who have been in or less slighted. The feeling has been intensified by the intimacy struck up between Mrs. Goebel and the Crown Prince and Princess. The young couple were entertained by Mrs. Goebel on their steam yacht, Nahma, and the Crown Princess was so delighted with her visit that she accepted Mrs. Goebel's invitation to go with her to Danzig on the yacht. At Danzig Princess Cecilie invited Mrs. Goebel to accompany her to her home at Langfur, where the Crown Prince is stationed as commander of the Death's Head Hussars.

There was quite an outburst of envy this week on the part of the less favored. The Emperor's weakness for American millionaires was bitterly derided from many quarters. Max Harden refers sarcastically in *Zukunft* to the Kaiser's "entertainment of American porkpackers and steel and railroad kings." The anti-Semitic papers declared the Kaiser recognizes commercial greatness and financial achievement above any other form of success and thus allows himself to be used as an advertisement. Notwithstanding these wails of the wounded general attitude of the German people at large is more friendly to Americans than to any other foreigners. One official apologetic pointed out to THE SUN correspondent that similar envious tales were heard some time ago among the pedagogical element because of the attention shown by the Kaiser to the exchange professors from the United States.

OUR GASTRONOMIC HONORS. One of the features of the Fourth of July dinner at the Hotel Adlon was the gastronomic honors paid to the United States and to Ambassador Lushman, whose photograph, bordered with the American colors, was the frontispiece of the menu cards. One course was named after him, "White House Cream Soup," "Lobster à la McKinley," "Chicago Mutton," "Filet of Venison à la Washington," and "Moose à la Lushman" were among the novel features of the feast.

Considerable wrathful comment was excited among Americans last week at the wedding of Miss Yolande Potts Landis to Count Baron von Boreke by the words of the royal chaplain who performed the ceremony. The chaplain admonished the bride to forget the land of her birth, her nationality, old friends, relations and American customs and become a true Deutsche frau and helpmeet to the German army officer. He impressed upon her that her status as a wife in this country was quite different from the American idea and that she must remember that she came only third in her husband's affections, with whom the Emperor was first and his vocation as a soldier second. Figuratively speaking, her principal duty was to wipe the perspiration from her husband's noble brow when he came home from a hard day's prancing on the parade ground.

To Americans who are unfamiliar with the very plain talk to couples that is indulged in by German pastors, particularly those who have old time ideas as to woman's position, the royal chaplain's words to Miss Landis were decidedly cutting.

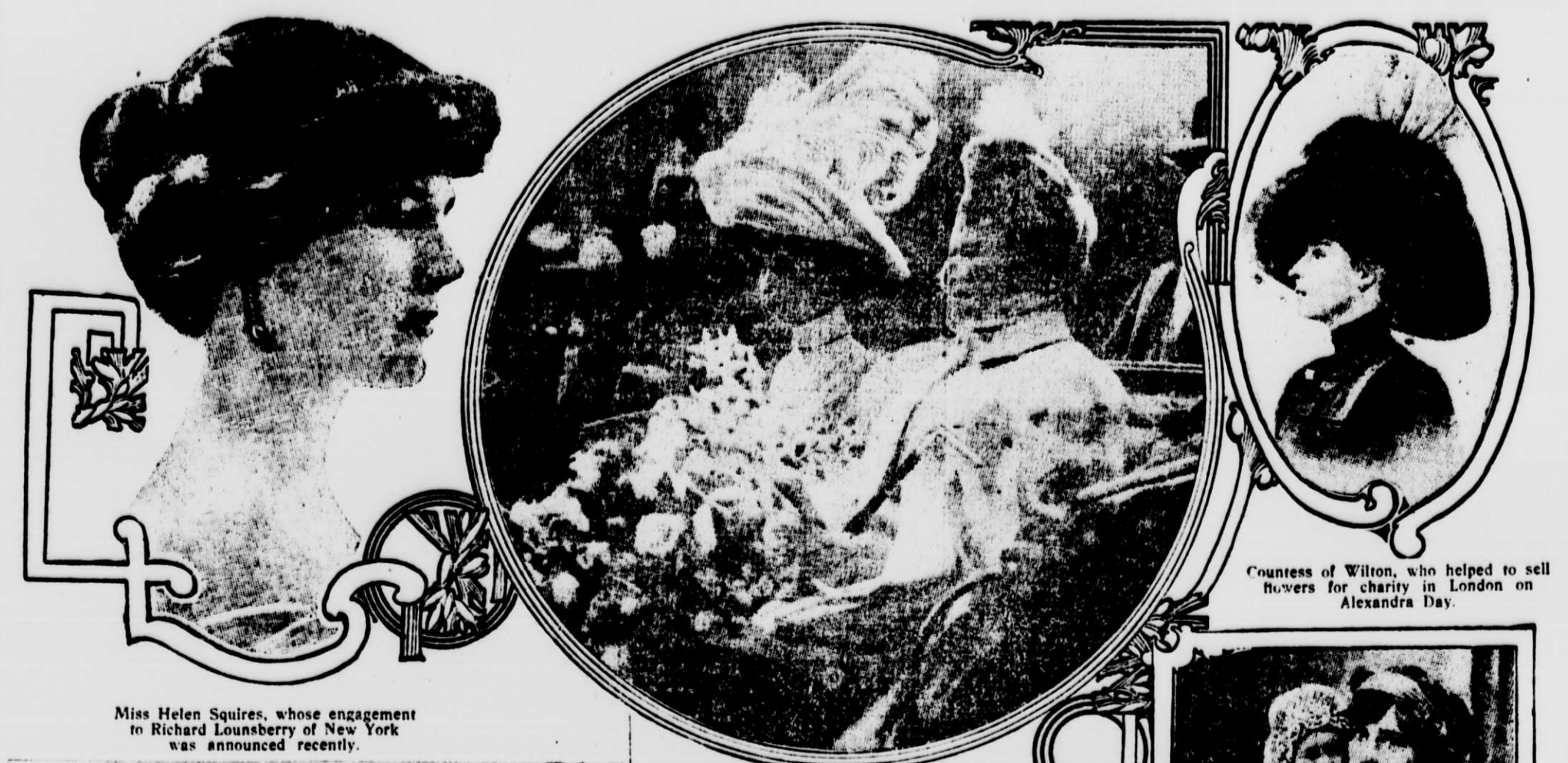
BABIES IMPORTED INTO FRANCE. A new Alsace-Lorraine sensation has been turned up in the alleged discovery that the midwives of the conquered provinces are engaged in selling illegitimate babies to orphan asylums in France. Fifty such children are said to have been traced from Strasbourg to Paris. The women are said to receive fees not only from the persons seeking to get rid of the babies but also from the French asylums, which are anxious to counteract the suicide in France by bringing up the German children as soldiers of France. The Prussian *Kreuz-Zeitung* has called on the Government to stop this baby traffic immediately. The traffic is said to have been going on since 1870.

The dispute among learned men over the supposed skull of Schiller, which was recently found by Prof. Foreing of Tubingen, has become so bitter that it is likely that a commission of expert anatomists and anthropologists will be named to settle the question. Schiller's body was laid away in a cemetery vault at Weimar on the night of May 11, 1805. Mayor Schwabe, a friend of Schiller, searched the vault in 1828, according to place the skeleton where it would not be entirely destroyed. He found twenty-three skeletons with bones attached and had the skulls inspected by a large circle of Schiller's friends, who picked out the largest skull, as it most nearly accorded with the death mask that was taken immediately after Schiller's death. The skull and bones were placed in the vault of the Prince of Weimar after a plaster cast had been made of the skull. In 1882 Prof. Welker, the famous anatomist, examined the cast of the skull with the original death mask and announced that the skull was not that of Schiller. He showed that the two casts were totally unlike, especially as to the nose and ears.

After this the wrangle lasted twenty-six years before it subsided. It broke out afresh last November when Prof. Foreing, after an exhaustive investigation at Weimar, announced that he had discovered the genuine skull of Schiller in the same vault where the other had been found in 1826. Now comes up Dr. Newhaus, the noted anthropologist of the Berlin University, who declares that the skull found by Prof. Foreing is not the skull of Schiller. Hence the talk of a commission to settle the all absorbing dispute.

LONG BROUGHT FOR EUROPE. Dr. A. Pepler, a prominent meteorologist, expresses the opinion that Germany and central Europe are entering upon a period of thirty-five years of drought. In an exhaustive paper just published, analyzing the weather conditions of the last year, he says the late Prof. Bruckner established a thirty-five year climatic periodicity, in which one

# YOUTHFUL GRAND DUCHESS, A TITLED FLOWER SELLER AND A BRIDE



Miss Helen Squires, whose engagement to Richard Lounsberry of New York was announced recently.

Youthful Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, who succeeded her father last February.

Countess of Wilton, who helped to sell flowers for charity in London on Alexandra Day.

## ENGLAND'S GAIN IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Invention Important to Nation, Says Sir William Ramsay.

## WORK OF A GROUP OF MEN

British Rivalry to Germany in Chemical Industry One Hoped For Result.

LONDON, June 26.—The newspapers discuss at great length the invention of synthetic rubber, details of which were recently cabled to THE SUN. Sir William Ramsay now tells the whole story of the enterprise, the object of which, he says, "has not been financial but patriotic." It is an attempt to establish a British chemical industry on a scale rivaling that of Germany. That, says Sir William, is the great scientific importance of the invention, a result achieved not by invention but by the organization of invention. Sir William says: "Synthetic rubber has been made for twenty years regardless of expense. It was done by Greville Williams from a destructive distillation product of rubber and by Sir William Tilden from turpentine, which was the first manufacture of real rubber from a non-rubber substance. Present researches are on cheaper lines, the work for the last two and a half years having been concentrated on methods involving very cheap and plentiful raw materials. I cannot divulge the details at present, but the raw materials used are a cheap cereal such as maize, which is the base, and salt, coal and lime are the ultimate reagents. I make no claim for responsibility for the invention. My function has been that of consultant and adviser throughout. But the discovery itself is the work of a group, who have freely communicated their ideas one to another, and the actual important steps forward have usually been due to the work of several men. The great scientific importance of the event is the bringing back to England of synthetic organic chemistry, and this has been achieved not by invention but by the organization of invention. I am certain that we have in this country as able and as original chemists as anywhere in the world, but what we have wanted in the past has been an organizer to group them together. You can no more expect one man to create a synthetic edifice of this kind than expect one man alone to build a battleship. The complexity of the enterprise is enormous. The process of discovery is generally one of exclusion. The world has to be ransacked for materials; variations of temperature, pressure and other conditions have to be experimented with, and the permutations and combinations of all these factors are gigantic in number. Occasionally one has a stroke of luck. Such was the fundamental discovery by Dr. Matthews of the quantitative conversion of isoprene into rubber by the sodium process. I had warned Mr. Strange at the time when I joined the group that this would probably be far the most difficult part of the investigation, but as a matter of fact the discovery was made by accident when seeking another result altogether. As to the organic chemistry side of the discovery, Prof. Fernbach and his assistants were responsible for the fermentation method, for the conversion of one of the plentiful materials of the world (starchy materials chiefly) into organic liquids, such as fusel oil and acetone; these the organic chemists were then able to convert into rubber. The member of the group with chemical and business knowledge has been E. Halford Strange, who had to keep constantly before the investigators the factor of cost, to interest the capitalists necessary for such a vast undertaking and procure the funds requisite for the research. As consultant and adviser I have given Mr. Strange assistance in keeping prominently forward the factor of cost. "The whole object of the enterprise has not been a financial but a patriotic one. It is a matter of international rivalry, the importance of which lies in its being an effort to establish a British chemical industry on a scale rivaling that of Germany. We have always held our position in what I may call the heavy chemical industries—sulphuric acid, soda, bichromate and bleaching powder; we want to go further and synthesize many substances which can be made with the help of these reagents. As to the quality of the new synthetic rubber, no complete tests have been possible, but we know that the quality

is satisfactory and the inventors, having got hold of one end of the problem, will make rapid progress. The actual operation of making the rubber is already complete, although no doubt improvements in the plant on a large scale are bound to be made. The rubber can be improved until it is equal to the very best, there is nothing to prevent that. "So far no large quantity of it has been made, but that is of no importance at all, as far as genuineness is concerned. To make any large quantity in a laboratory is troublesome and unnecessary. It is my firm belief that there is nothing here on the small scale which cannot be at once transferred to the commercial scale. "The rubber is of course absolutely genuine. It should be strongly emphasized that it has nothing to do with the various 'substitutes' which have been patented. It is rubber in everything except that it has not come from a tree. Otherwise it is identical. It is built up by the chemist out of other compounds, but it is real. "Acetone is a byproduct of synthetic rubber and of great importance in regard to our national defence. It is practically essential in the manufacture of modern powders. It has hitherto been obtained from the product of the destructive distillation of wood, and less and less wood is now available for consumption. "The stock of acetone in this country is known to be low and the syndicate is now able to make it synthetically at a price much below the market price. A large experimental plant is being erected and the goal is well in sight of a successful industry. The profits from acetone should be considerable, and it is proposed out of these to make experiments on a large scale for the production of synthetic rubber."

## NOT INTERESTED IN POLITICS.

One Woman Thought Chicago Convention Was Meeting of Doctors.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 6.—Henry W. Taft, speaking at the Fourth of July banquet here, said that he had come to Paris direct from Chicago, with one day off in New York, as that he was perfectly well qualified to say something about the political situation in the United States. "But," said Mr. Taft, "the president of the chamber took great pains to send me a copy of the statutes before him with a leaf turned down at that one barring any discussion of politics. But after all perhaps you aren't interested in politics. Everybody isn't. As we were crossing my wife happened to say to an American woman who was going to Carlsbad for her twentieth anniversary, 'We had been to the Chicago convention.' The woman replied, 'Oh, yes, that was a doctor's convention, I believe.'"

## NEW STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM

An English Woman Tells of Her Success in Fruit Growing.

## APPLES THE MAIN CROP

Ostriches Among the Live Stock—Slavery of the Native Women.

LONDON, June 26.—Another story of an African farm is told by Mrs. H. J. Langridge, who has just returned to London after four years residence in British Africa, where she has engaged in fruit growing. Mrs. Langridge is of opinion that the country offers one of the greatest fields in the world to energetic agriculturists who have capital of from \$10,000 to \$25,000. She has had great success in her present enterprise and when she returns in a few months she is going to turn her attention to coffee, which she will grow on a tract of land which she has purchased, adjoining her husband's plantation, and sixteen miles from her present farm. Coffee, she says, is easy to grow, needs less capital than any other product, and is sure of a continuous and expanding market. Mrs. Langridge's fruit farm is known as the N'Gelu Estate, and it is near Mandaklo Town, about thirty miles from the Uganda railway, in the highlands of British East Africa. She has about a hundred acres and it is all under cultivation. The farm has been laid out for more than twenty-five years, but it is only recently under her management that it has been made a paying proposition. It is at present the only actual fruit bearing farm in the colony, although others are under cultivation. It contains 7,000 apple trees, besides oranges, lemons, pineapples, tangerines, peaches, plums, figs, apricots, green gages, guavas, quinces, pomegranates and vines. She has on it fifty ostriches, thirty head of cattle, a small flock of sheep and a poultry farm. The main crop so far, however, comes from the apple trees. It pays best at present to push this crop because it can be easily packed and shipped to Uganda, German East Africa, Zanzibar, Aden and other parts. "The apple crop is truly remarkable," said Mrs. Langridge. "We start picking apples in December and continue without break until August. In August I strip the trees of their leaves and white-wash the bark all the way up in order

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## TO DEVELOP NEW IRISH PORT.

Company to Build Ocean Docks and Railroad at Belmullet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. DUBLIN, July 6.—A company with a guaranteed capital of \$6,500,000 has been formed to construct a railroad from Calloney Junction, in Sligo, to Belmullet, in Mayo. Besides constructing the railroad the new company will also build harbor works at Belmullet, which, the projectors believe, will make the latter port the finest in western Ireland. The new harbor works will be adapted for the docking of ocean steamships and it is said that a deal has already been made with one line to make Belmullet its Irish port of call. It is estimated that a saving of twenty-four hours will be made in the transmission of transatlantic mails and passengers to and from London. Contract for the railroad has been awarded to the Perrys, English contractors, of Bow. It will be ninety miles long and ballasted for the heaviest traffic. At Calloney Junction the railroad will connect with the Great Southwestern and Western, and with the Midland Great Western, so that passengers can be embarked easily and quickly to all parts of Ireland, as well as Scotland and England. There is some speculation as to whether the new line may not be a link in the much discussed All-Ireland route.

## NEW FLORENCE MUSEUM FOR ETRUSCAN RELICS

Impressive Religious and Civil Ceremonies Mark Laying of Cornerstone.

## WILL WED A MUSICIAN

Nobleman's Determination to Become a Minstrel Stirs Italian Society.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. FLORENCE, Italy, July 6.—The cornerstone of the Etruscan Museum at Fiesole, just out of Florence, was laid this week. In the new structure the city's famous old collection of Etruscan relics will be housed. The present museum building has long been inadequate and the movement for the new structure has been agitated for many years. The new building will provide ample space for the proper scientific display of the wonderful collection of relics. The ceremony attending the laying of the cornerstone drew a large gathering of archaeologists and scholars. There were two distinct observances, one religious and one civil. The Archbishop of Fiesole presided at the former and Cavaliere Moneti, syndic of Fiesole, Conde Gioia, Prefect of Florence, and Signor Vinci, under secretary of instruction, conducted the civil ceremonies. The architect of the new building is Azio Cerpi. The first gift to the new museum was a pair of vases, one Phoenician and one Gregorian, from the Marchese Aliberti di Paterniano, a noted art collector, whose grandson recently married Miss Brinker of Philadelphia.

## NOBLEMAN TO WED MUSICIAN.

Florentine society is much flustered over the imminent marriage of Clara Catini and Marchese Ottaviano Lenzone. The prospective bride is one of several comely sisters who are professional musicians and earn their living by giving afternoon concerts in fashionable tea rooms here.

The Marchese Lenzone comes of an ancient and noble family, one of his forefathers being the Countess Palagi, who was married to the British Earl of Cadogan two years ago. The Marchese Lenzone is himself an expert violinist and he spends much of his time among Florentine musicians and even gives concerts. Through his music came the friendship that has resulted in the engagement of marriage. Marriages of nobles and musicians are not uncommon in Italy, but in most cases the latter is a person of great celebrity. Besides, the Marchese Lenzone says he intends to give up his title and pursue the life of a minstrel.

The condition of Robert Barrett Browning, son of Robert Browning, is seriously disturbing his friends in Italy. He was taken ill a few days ago at his home in Asolo, where his father once lived, and has since been in a precarious condition. His old playmate and lifelong friend the Marchese Peruzzi di Medici, who was Edith Story of Boston, has been called from Florence Asolo. Her brother, Julian Story, and Mrs. Story, who have taken up their residence in Florence, are now living in the Story villa at Vallombrosa.

## DRUG ADULTERATION OLD.

Practices in Ancient Egypt Suggested by First Century Note.

LONDON, June 26.—There has just been placed on exhibition in the Græco-Roman gallery of the British Museum a small letter which dates back to the first century A. D. and which throws light upon the medical profession of that period. The letter is written upon a sheet of papyrus about the size of a half sheet of ordinary note paper. The writer was a certain Proclus, a resident of Alexandria, the recipient being a drug merchant named Pycis at Oxyrhynchus in the Fayum. The misadventure reads as follows: "Proclus to his dear friend Pycis, greeting! Be so good as to sell at your risk good quality of those drugs which my friend Sotas says that he has need of, so that he may bring them to Alexandria. For if you do otherwise and give him stale stuff, which will not pass muster with the staff, under no regard to the expenses. Greet your family."

The letter was folded and sealed with a clay seal and was indorsed to Pycis. It is conjectured that he was one of those Greek merchants who employed native Egyptians to gather simples for them and prepare extracts and decoctions which they supplied to the doctors of Alexandria and other great cities.

The discovery of the letter affords a new illustration of the unchanging character of life in the East. Many drug sellers of to-day in Alexandria, Greece and other towns of the Nile Valley are to be found to-day in Akhmin, Gizeh and other towns of the Nile Valley. The tone of the letter indicates that the commercial standards of the drug dealers of that day were open to criticism.

## ROYALISTS READY TO FIGHT.

Invasion of Portugal Is Said to Be at Hand.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. MADRID, July 6.—Predictions of a royalist invasion of Portugal by sympathizers of King Manuel to-morrow is made by several newspapers to-day. At the same time it is reported from Lisbon that the authorities have balked at a republican conspiracy, the purpose of which was to banish the President, replacing in his stead Alfonso Costa, former Minister of Justice.